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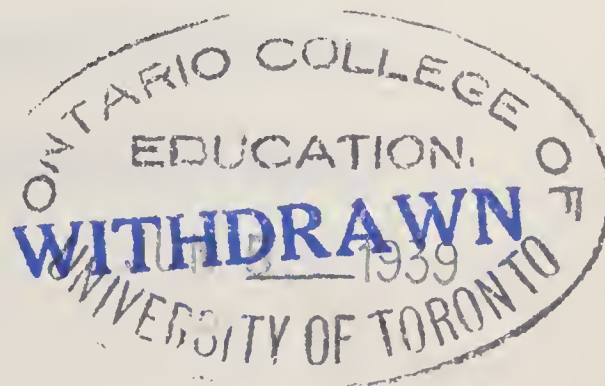
ONTARIO

Department of Education

Courses of Study

Grade XI

SHOP COURSES IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS



Issued by Authority of
The Minister of Education

SHOP COURSES

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

MACHINE DRAFTING

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

APPLIED ELECTRICITY

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE

MOTOR MECHANICS

PLUMBING

PRINTING

SHEET METAL WORK

CABINET MAKING

CARPENTRY

PATTERN MAKING

FARM MECHANICS

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COURSES OF STUDY

GRADE XI

Pupils enrolled in Grade XI are required to elect a particular shop in which to specialize if such choice has not been previously made. Instruction in this elected shop is supplemented by instruction in a number of related shops, one of which must be drafting. The time devoted to shop work may be distributed among the major and related shops according to the varying demands of industry for highly specialized workmen and the capacity of the school organization to meet the needs of the particular enrolment.

DRAFTING—GRADE XI

Where drafting is the related subject in any course it should be correlated with the major option.

Where drafting is a major option, the school organization should provide at least two branches of the subject. The two courses here outlined are Machine Drawing and Design, and Architecture and Building Construction. Other courses may be offered that have a relationship to the industrial activities of the community.

MACHINE DRAWING AND DESIGN—GRADE XI

1. Drawing of machine parts—detail and assembly drawings of such mechanical devices as handles, pulleys, wrenches, face plates, couplings, bearings, levers, cranks, glands.
2. Inking, tracing, blueprinting, bills of materials.
3. Sectional views—more advanced application of sectional views, broken views and auxiliary views.
4. Specifications—correctly specifying and indicating on drawings various materials, machine processes, fastenings, proportion of bolts, studs, screws, keys, fits, and assembly.
5. Structural steel forms—standard structural shapes; simple joints; types of rivets, bolts, welds; simple structural details.
6. Pipe fittings—layout of pipe lines, calculations of lengths, selection and use of fittings; use of pipe for stands, racks, and structural purposes.
7. Practical geometrical drawings—construction and lay-out of engineering curves such as ellipse, helix, involute curve; application to cam curves.
8. Cams—paths of motion, links, levers, cranks.
9. Development of surfaces—review of parallel line development, radial line development, introduction to triangulation.
10. Intersections—intersecting joints in pipes, solids and hollow shapes.
11. Introduction to gearing—spur, bevel, worm, worm wheel, calculations.
12. Gear Trains—applications of involute curves to gear teeth, horse-power of gears.
13. Machine drawing—calculations, details and assembly drawings of simple machines.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

DRAFTING—GRADE XI

The course should be modified to suit local conditions such as, materials, by-laws, practices and vocational opportunities.

Building construction details:

1. Brickwork—methods of bonding—common, English, Flemish; kinds of joints, kinds of brick and mortar.

2. Stonework—rubble, ashlar, field-stone, copings, backing up stone-work.
3. Concrete—footings, walls, piers, concrete blocks, methods of waterproofing.
4. Arches—jack, segmental, pointed, semi-circular, elliptical.
5. Wood-framing—balloon, combination, bracing, studs, joists, ribbons, bridging, framing around openings, strapping, furring, firestops, trimming, flooring.
6. Windows—double-hung, casement, mullions, transom, methods of framing into wood and masonry walls, metal windows, hardware, caulking.
7. Doors—types (solid, veneer, inside, outside); standard sizes; panel arrangements; trim hardware.
8. Roofs—types (flat, lean-to, gable, hip, gambrel); rafters (common, hip, jack); collar-ties; ridge, purlin, coverings, flashings, cornice and eave.
9. Stairs—types (straight, open and closed string); risers, treads, handrail, newels.
10. Wall finishes—lath and plaster, wall-board, stucco, panelling; surface protection and finish.
11. Plans—The simple elements may be taken from the above and applied to the plans of a small bungalow or other small structure. Conventional methods of indication to be used.
12. Structural—mechanical principles involved in the foregoing.

Specifications and materials:

An elementary study of the use and properties of the basic materials used in the building construction field together with the interpretation of the specifications and by-laws concerned.

1. Excavation—laying-out, lot-lines, street-lines, soil-bearing values, protection of excavation.
2. Concrete—cement (natural, portland); aggregates, proportions, methods of mixing, preparation of forms, pouring, placing, finishing.
3. Masonry—kinds of stone, natural bed, bonding, keys, ties; damp-proofing; crushing; joints, mortar; hard, medium and soft brick.
4. Lumber—domestic and imported; stock-sizes; framing, trim, fastening; joints; fibre-stress, grading, exterior, interior.
5. Plumbing—locating, framing to avoid excessive cutting, supply-lines, drains, traps, vents, septic-tank, elementary sanitation.
6. Heating—locating radiators and showing on plans; general idea of main differences between standard accepted methods of heating.
7. Painting—inside and outside paints, and varnishes; preparation of surfaces.
8. Insulation—a few of the popular insulating materials; percentage of heat loss saved by applying on walls and ceilings; danger of condensate.
9. Estimating—take off bill of material for simple one or two room structure.

Architectural perspective—general principles involving simple objects; plinths, cylinders and combinations of these two forms. Further drawings which should lead up to and include the perspective of a simple structure which may be rendered in pencil.

History and design—an elementary study of the principles of design governing form, proportion and simple ornamentation; the identification of traditional types of domestic architecture.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY—GRADE XI

The courses of instruction in electricity for Grade XI appear under two divisions:

- (1) Electrical Installation and Maintenance and,
- (2) Theory and Test.

Electrical installation and maintenance:

The course should be closely connected with, and the workmanship should conform to the requirements of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario.

1. Splices and joints—proper construction and uses of more difficult splices and joints; soldering, taping, and waterproofing; sweating of terminal lugs.
2. Materials—students should be encouraged at all times to specify trade materials by their proper names, to readily recognize wire sizes and to interpret current publications within the scope of this course.
3. Circuits:
 - (a) The installation and study of more advanced work in electric services; non-metallic, metallic and rigid conduit circuits for light, heat and power.
 - (b) Installation of D. C. and fractional A. C. motors using different types of starters and protective devices commonly used in industry.
4. Testing and repair:
 - (a) Testing and repair of circuits used in light, heat, and power, including D. C. Motors, generators and industrial control equipment available, in order to acquaint the student with modern methods of testing and maintenance in industry.
 - (b) Stripping, securing winding data and rewinding one D. C. armature, making all necessary tests before, during, and after rewinding; trueing up commutator, undercutting mica, and complete final check-up before assembling for running test.

Electrical theory and test:

Laboratory instruction in this course is essential. Instruments for the measurement of electrical quantities should be used constantly to test elementary principles, and instructors are advised to make use of common electrical devices and appliances as objects of test.

Course:

1. Electro-magnetism:

- (a) Application of Ohm's Law to the Magnetic Circuit to determine the relations between Magnetomotive Force, Flux Density and Reluctance.
- (b) Development of Magnetic Circuit equations and plotting of magnetizing curves for C.I., W.I., and Steel.

2. Insulation:

A study of materials used in the manufacture of insulating materials such as rubber varnishes, plastic compounds, impregnated paper, varnished cloth, tapes, asbestos and silk; practical methods of testing for insulating qualities.

3. Resistors and resistance measurements:

- (a) An examination and detailed study of resistors used in industrial control apparatus for controlling motors and generators.
- (b) Measurement of resistances connected in series parallel, parallel series, or combinations of both, using modern methods, to determine the combined resistance.

4. Induced currents:

- (a) The production and nature of induced currents including the elementary laws of induction relating to direction of induced pressure.
- (b) Development of E. M. F. equation for D. C. generators and motors.
- (c) Why D. C. generator builds up its voltage.
- (d) Why motor speed increases with decrease in field strength.

5. D. C. generators—operation and control of D. C. shunt, series, and compound wound generators to determine their characteristics.

6. D. C. motors—operation and control of D. C. shunt, series, and compound wound motors to determine their characteristics.

7. Maintenance—modern tests used by journeymen in locating troubles in D. C. motors, generators and industrial control apparatus and how repaired.

8. Determination of efficiency characteristics of D. C. generators and motors based on actual laboratory tests.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE—GRADE XI

Actual working jobs should be used wherever possible. This will necessitate close co-operation between the drafting and pattern shops.

A much greater degree of accuracy should be demanded than in the junior years. Inspection of work should be systematically carried out and a high standard set.

1. Hand tools and benchwork:

- (a) Filing and scraping to produce a flat surface.
- (b) Reaming.

2. Lay-out work—use of precision measuring instruments such as protractor, thread and micrometer gauges, surface plate and surface gauge.

3. Machine operations:

(a) Lathe:

- (1) Face plate work.
- (2) Independent chuck work.
- (3) Cutting right and left hand National Standard threads, and square threads.
- (4) Taper turning and fitting, with plug gauges.
- (5) Setting a gear change lathe.

(b) Drill-press:

- (1) Clamping of irregular shaped work and practice in drilling and countersinking in various metals.
- (2) Counter boring.
- (3) Reaming.
- (4) Use of drilling jigs.

(c) Shaper—shaping internal surfaces (key way and dovetail).

(d) Miller:

- (1) Setting up and care and operation of machine; methods of setting up and securing work.
- (2) Plain and side milling.
- (3) Sawing and slitting.
- (4) Use of form cutters and fly cutters.
- (5) Direct and plain indexing, and plain milling of squares and hexagons.

(e) Grinder—practice in grinding tools.

(1) Surface grinder:

- (a) Securing work, adjusting feed and stroke, dressing of wheel.
- (b) Surface grinding.

(2) Portable grinder:

- (a) Grinding lathe centres.
- (b) External grinding in lathe.

4. Metallurgical work—further study of and practice in heat treatment of different metals.

5. Materials and calculation—a study of trade names, processes, stock materials and sizes, approximate costs and markets; applications of mathematical principles such as gear ratio, feeds and speeds, and tapers and index calculations.

MOTOR MECHANICS—GRADE XI

One of the main objectives of the grade XI course is to introduce trade work. Automobiles should be admitted, therefore, to provide for such work and operations as fall within the scope of this course. A part of the shop should be equipped for typical practice service operations so that pupils may be required to attain a desired standard of proficiency before being allotted trade jobs.

1. Engine:

- (a) General construction of typical multi-cylinder engine; cylinder and valve arrangements; types and materials of crankshaft, main bearings, pistons, piston pins, connecting rods, valves; valve action details; valve timing.

- (b) Engine lubrication; theory of lubrication; engine oil specifications; details of typical engine lubricating system.
- (c) Engine power; factors of power; calculating engine horsepower; piston displacement; compression ratio; relative pressure.
- (d) Common causes of abnormal engine noises.

2. Engine service operations, such as

- (a) Checking engine cylinder compression and vacuum, crankshaft condition, and connecting rod alignment.
- (b) Measuring cylinder wear.
- (c) Fitting main bearings, connecting-rod bearings, piston pins, piston rings.
- (d) Reconditioning engine valves, valve seats and valve guides; adjusting valve clearances.
- (e) Replacing water hose connections.

3. Automotive electrical systems:

- (a) General outline of the various systems involved: starter, generator, lighting, and ignition; types, kinds and sizes of automotive electrical wires, cables and terminals.
- (b) Storage battery; general construction and operation of automotive type; testing and charging storage battery.
- (c) Starter system; location in circuit and purpose of units involved; general construction and operation of typical starter motor.
- (d) Generator system; location in circuit and purpose of units involved; general construction and operation of typical automobile generator.
- (e) Lighting system; purpose and location of various units involved; types and kinds of automotive lamp bulbs; adjusting head lamps; connecting electrical accessories; purpose and location of fuses.
- (f) Ignition system; purpose and location of various units involved in typical automobile ignition system; construction and types of spark plugs; cleaning and adjusting spark plugs; adjusting and setting ignition timing; installing and connecting distributor wires.

4. Fuel system and carburetion:

- (a) Kinds of gasoline; high test, low test, high compression; octane rating.
- (b) Construction and operation of typical mechanical fuel pump.
- (c) Further study of principles and requirements of carburetor and simple adjustment.
- (d) Carburetor types and styles.
- (e) Cleaning fuel strainer and air cleaner.

5. Transmission system:

- (a) Various units involved and relationship to one another.
- (b) Clutch construction; dismantling, replacing or listing defective parts, assembling and adjusting.
- (c) Gear-box construction and general principles of synchronized gear engagements; dismantling, replacing or listing defective parts, assembling and adjusting.
- (d) Rear axle arrangements; types and applications.
- (e) Construction of typical rear axle unit; removing, replacing and adjusting rear axle ring-gear-and-pinion assembly.

6. Steering gear, road wheels and brakes:

- (a) Types of front wheel mountings; solid axle and independent wheel suspension.
- (b) Meaning, purpose, and checking of camber, caster, king-pin inclination, toe-in.
- (c) Construction of two popular types of steering gear.
- (d) Adjusting steering gear and linkage.
- (e) Type of brakes; mechanical and hydraulic operation; general principle of hydraulic brake system.
- (f) Construction of two popular types of brake units.
- (g) Removing, replacing and adjusting typical brake shoe assembly.

PLUMBING—GRADE XI

1. Wrought-iron pipe—manufacture, sizes, and uses of wrought-iron and steel pipes; how to determine “nominal” size; cutting, threading, reaming, measuring—E to E, E to C, C to C; length of thread, testing threads, setting-up and adjusting stock and dies; cutting oils; methods of assembling; uses of pipe cements and hemp.
2. Wrought-iron pipe and fittings:
 - (a) Characteristic properties and uses of malleable, cast, and galvanized iron.
 - (b) Stock sizes; specifications and uses of tees, bushings and unions.
3. Domestic hot-water boiler—principle of hot-water circulation; range boiler connections to furnace coil, gas heater, and combinations.
4. Valves and faucets—types, principle of operation, where used, repairs.
5. Water piping—hot and cold piping for a small residence; control valves, stop and waste cocks, drips, air chambers.
6. Soil-pipe, wastes and vents:
 - (a) Residential installations of stacks, traps, wastes and vents, with a study of types, sizes, locations, and roughing-in measurements.
 - (b) Cutting soil-pipe; packing and caulking vertical and horizontal soil-pipe joints.
7. Drains—tile and cast-iron drains for residences; main trap, fresh air inlet, clean-outs, branches, R. W. traps and floor drains.
8. W. C. ball cocks—types, operation, repair and replacement.
9. Brass work—preparing and tinning ferrules and solder nipples; soldering lead, brass, zinc, galvanized iron.

PRINTING—GRADE XI

As Grade XI involves the use of a much wider range of type and materials than the two previous grades, a detailed study of these materials is necessary. The actual shop practice in composition will deal chiefly with what is classed as “job work”.

NOTE: In schools where there is a fully equipped press-room with a pressman in charge, a much more comprehensive course in press-work is advisable.

1. Study of materials:

- (a) Type faces—classification into basic groups: text, Roman, Italic, Gothic or Sans Serif, script or cursive.
- (b) Roman sub-divided into old style, modern, transitional, antique.
- (c) Type sizes—application of point system, fontage, alignment, shoulder depth.
- (d) Type series—analysis of possibilities for variety without mixing,—small caps and italics.
- (e) Type families—development from original face—bolder, lighter, condensed, extended; unity with variety, effects of development on beauty and legibility.
- (f) Specific type faces—a comparative study of available faces in shop; identifying characteristics.
- (g) Letter spacing—examination of typical faces for proper letter spacing.
- (h) Rules, borders, ornaments—brass, machine, foundry; trade practices as to body sizes, fontage, purpose, use, dangers.
- (i) Paper—history, sources of materials, processes, kinds, uses.
- (j) Inks—kinds, materials, manufacture; fitness for use as to paper, press.
- (k) Engravings—line, Ben Day, halftone, wood, wax, and lino.
- (l) Plates—electro, stereo and rubber.

2. Planning a job:

A thorough study of the steps in planning any piece of job printing or advertising—analysis of copy, choosing important or salient points, making sketches and making a complete lay-out.

3. Job composition:

A number of jobs to be developed as above, set, proofed, read, corrected, and proofed again. These jobs will consist of many types of business forms and advertising including school printing. Jobs designed and planned in the related art classes should be completed in the print shop wherever possible.

4. Press-work:

- (a) Review of Grade X work on platen press.
- (b) Feeding—placing stock, fanning out, picking up, placing, removing; cleanliness, safety; causes of faulty work; slip-sheeting.
- (c) Care of press—oiling, inking, operating, setting up, cleaning up.
- (d) Lock-up—materials, uses, positions, procedure.
- (e) Putting job on press—reading order, preparing press, putting form on, precautions, make ready, checking, O.K.
- (f) Progressive acquaintance with, and experience on any other types of press available.

SHEET METAL—GRADE XI

1 Pattern development:

- (a) Parallel line development—two and three piece round and rectangular elbows, ordinary tees and Y branches, simple eavestrough and coping mitres, scoops, scale pans and register boxes.
- (b) Radial line development—funnels, flaring pans. pitched covers and tapering measures with lips.
- (c) Triangulation method of development—rectangular flaring pans, simple transition fittings such as squares to rounds.

NOTE: All patterns developed should be fabricated in metal. Operations involving the use of the hand and machine tools, should conform with good sheet metal trade practice.

2. Seams and seaming allowances—various types and uses of seams such as standing, double, grooved, Pittsburg, riveted and lined.
3. Machine operations:
 - (a) Adjustable bar folder—adjusting folder for tension on various gauges of metals, widths and types of folds.
 - (b) Bending brake—adjusting for tension on various gauges of metal; using forms for coves and ogees.
 - (c) Roll former—adjusting and operating in forming cylindrical, flared and wired objects.
 - (d) Burring, turning, wiring and beading flat discs and cylindrical objects.
4. Hand tool operations:
 - (a) Soldering iron—forging to shape for various uses; soldering various metals such as stainless steel, copper, zinc, and lead.
 - (b) Tinners' snips—use, care and sharpening of straight, curved, double cutting, and scroll snips.

CABINET MAKING—GRADE XI

The course should be extended to include cabinet fitting and assembling, and more advanced work on the machines and woodfinishing.

1. Hand tool operations—the adaptation of various joints to particular types of work; the use and sharpening of hand cabinet scrapers and the scraper plane; setting, jointing and filing saws (hand and machine).
Glue—hot, cold and casein glues.
Bill of material—taken from simple furniture detail drawings.
Plywood—simple set up of core, crossband and face veneer.
2. Machine operations:
 - (a) Cut-off saw—cutting to rough length.
 - (b) Variety saw—taper cutting and use of jigs.
 - (c) Jointer—taper cutting and machine adjustments.
 - (d) Shaper—shaping against collar; use of fulcrum pin; adjustment of hold-down and guards.
 - (e) Bandsaw—resawing; adjustment of saw and machine.
 - (f) Sanding—method of making and use of small drum sanders in lathe.
 - (g) Lathes—convex, concave, vee and dowel cuts; face plate and chuck work.
 - (h) Planer—operation and adjustment of machine, planing, planing thin stock.
 - (i) Grinding—selection and care of (dressing) grinding wheels.
 - (j) Safety precautions: Great care should be exercised in stressing the use of proper speeds and feeds. Adjustment of guards: Special guards should be used wherever necessary.

3. Finishing:

Sponging work—preparation and application of water, acid, oil and spirit stains; preparation of natural filler.

Application of filler—application of filler, shellac, varnish and lacquer; water and oil rubbing; polishing and spiriting off.

Application of brilliantine (combination of pumice and rotten stone).

CARPENTRY—GRADE XI

The course should include a more advanced treatment of the operations of Grade X. Reading and interpreting plans and specifications and taking off quantities of materials should be emphasized.

1. Bench work: The pupil should be instructed in the use of such hand tools as the stair maker's dado saw, router plane, level, draw-knife, straight-edge and chalk-line. Construction of a small scale model of a simple straight open stringer and of a straight closed stringer stair is recommended.
2. Laying-out site—use of batter boards, running lines, driving pegs, squaring.
3. Foundations—excavating, wall and footing forms; setting forms in position, separating to obtain wall thickness; basement windows and doors; supporting piers; driving pegs and levelling basement floor; built-up girders; municipal by-laws covering joist and girder span.
4. Flooring—setting and levelling sill plates, joists, bridging, stair openings, headers, sub-flooring, plates and studding.
5. Sheathing—outside and inside sheathing; types, and methods of laying commercial insulation, furring and fastening metal lath; the purpose and method of laying building paper on outside wall.
6. Siding—method of laying asphalt siding; setting and bracing scaffold brackets.
7. Roofing—roof terminology (a roof of hip-type should be used in this course); roof sheathing, purlins and collar ties; composition shingles, ridge and hip trim, hip and jack rafters, plumb, heel and cheek cuts.

NOTE: Stress should be laid on the purpose and necessity of co-operating with the plumbers and electricians on construction work.

PATTERN MAKING—GRADE XI

The pupil in this grade should be expected to turn out patterns which are suitable for castings for the machine shop. The project material should be chosen with the object in view of getting a high standard of work yet allowing small errors which do not affect the appearance or usefulness of the castings.

1. Hand tools—extension of tool technique; use of higher precision measuring and checking tools.
2. Machine tools—use of jigs and holding devices; sharpening, setting, and adjusting cutters; safety rules.
3. Lathe—speeds; use of face plates, cup chucks, screw chucks; turning irregular shapes; split patterns, simple templates.

4. Materials—grades and use of special pattern requisites such as, rapping plates, drawing straps, lift screws, metal dowel pins, pattern letters, leather and composition fillets; sources and qualities of pattern supplies.
5. Constructions—construction and lay-out of joints peculiar to pattern making; construction of solid and framed core boxes and split patterns of boxed types.
6. Principles of pattern making—machine allowances for ferrous and non-ferrous metals; special draft allowances for enclosed areas and turned patterns; function of green and dry sand cores.
7. Foundry:
 - (a) Kind and purpose of moulding sands and core sand bonds used in the foundry.
 - (b) Making and baking cores, making a three part mould and use of cheeks.

FARM MECHANICS—GRADE XI

1. Drawing and plan reading:
 - (a) Drawing to scale of rural maps and landscapes showing details.
 - (b) Scale drawing and blue-print reading of plans and elevations to include section and assembly drawings of various types of farm buildings.
2. Woodwork:
 - (a) Tool sharpening—various types of finishing stones and files for sharpening tools and implement cutters such as axes, hoes, cultivator points, binder and mower knives; jointing, setting and filing hand and circular saws.
 - (b) Construction and repair:
 - (1) The work of Grade X reviewed and extended to include more advanced woodwork used in framing construction such as a pinned mortise and tenon joint and a bolted spliced joint.
 - (2) Simple frame construction involving the use of the framing square.
 - (c) Painting and finishing:
 - (1) More advanced knowledge of grades of paints and their application for farm buildings and equipment.
 - (2) The use of stains, fillers, shellac, varnish, pumice and rotten stone, rubbers and polishes. Methods of refinishing floors and furniture.
 - (3) Proper care of brushes.
3. Forge and sheet metal:
 - (a) Bending, shaping, welding and tempering operations used in making typical farm articles such as a clevis, hook, hinge, link and pointing harrow teeth.
 - (b) Constructing and repairing simple sheet metal objects.
4. Farm implements:
 - (a) A knowledge of the construction and theory of operation of various types of farm machinery such as binders, pumps, windmills, and engines.
 - (b) Value of proper housing.
 - (c) Grades and proper use of lubricants.

- (d) Repairs involving worthwhile operations such as replacing guards on cutter bars, sections in blades, adjusting binder knotters, replacing slats and straps on binder canvasses.

5. Concrete work:

- (a) Proportions and methods of mixing.
- (b) Construction of wood and metal forms.
- (c) Review aggregates and mixing.
- (d) Selecting and testing aggregates.

6. Pipe work:

- (a) Cutting, threading, fitting and assembling pipe.
- (b) Installation and maintenance of valves and fittings.

7. Motor mechanics—prepared units and models should be set up in an accessible manner for practice operations. Typical service adjustments similar to those suggested here should be planned around the available equipment.

- (a) Engine—removing and replacing gaskets, pistons, connecting-rod assemblies; adjusting valves; examining cylinders, pistons, pins and rings for wear; a study of piston travel, compression and displacement.
- (b) Electrical system—operation, care and minor service jobs involving battery, generator, starter, ignition and lights.
- (c) Carburetion—principles of carburetion; simple service jobs involving cleaning and adjustments.
- (d) Transmission system—dismantling and assembling clutch, gear-box, universal, front and rear axle, springs and wheels.
- (e) Steering and brakes—examination of a typical steering linkage and assembly; types of braking systems, mechanical and hydraulic; adjusting two types of brake shoes.
- (f) Traffic regulations—a study of important rules and regulations of the Ontario Traffic Act.

